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WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TRAINS

# OPENING OF DREYFUS

The Court Room Crowded -- Ester hazy and Du Paty de Clam Fail to Respond as Witnesses.

#### THE BEARING OF THE PRISONER

Calm but Earnest-Makes a Categorical Denial of all Accusations Against Him.

#### PRESIDENT OF COURTMARTIAL

Maintains a Brutal Demcanor Towards Dreyfus-Dramatic Incidents of the Trial.

(Copyright, 1899, by The Associated Press.) RENNES, Aug. 7.—The ancient capital of Brittany was never less moved never more sluggish ,than on this memorable day. It seemed a hundred thou-sand miles away from Dreyfus and his exciting case. He, Dreyfus, was known to be a great deal excited, but he has been keeping a stiff lip, and yesterday he refused to see the last set of photographs of his children brought from Paris by his brother-in-law.

He had remarked to his brother Mathleu Dreyfus, on the strangeness of his fate, so strange that he himself could not yet realize it. Nothing, he said, astonished him more than to find factions disputing furiously about him. and to learn that he was an object of hatred to most of the officers. He said it grieved him to think that if there was an acquittal it would not change

But he spared such unseemly mani festations as those which so shook Zola's nerves last year and terrified his wife. There was no howling in front of the prison. There was no crying of "Death to the traitor," or "death to the Jews," or anything like that. The Paris journalists who had come to report the trial seemed calmed by the quietude of this dead city.

It was expected that the Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites would shun each other and put up at different hotels, but they have tacitly agreed to sink their differences in each others com-They not only lodge at the sam hotels, but they take their meals at the same tables and amicably pass to each other the dishes. Rennes does not want them to be theatrical and so they do not pose as feroclous patriots, but are glad to drop the characters assumed for the drama loving public of Paris.

No idea has Rennes that the eyes of the world are upon her, although there must be within her walls 300 press men representing journalism all the world over. It never before occurred to me what a far-reaching institution the press is, or at least I never realized it so peculiarly. We were all up at 5 this morning and after a hurried meal, we rushed to the concert room of the Lycec, where the trial takes place. The prisoner was to cross the street from the prison to the Lycee at ten minutes past 6 and to wait in a private room for the summons to appear before his judges.

#### How Dreyfus Appeared.

Precisely at the time named, the door of the military prison opened and Drey fus guarded by a captain of gendar-merie, appeared. He wore a brand new uniform. The stiff linings had not yet formed into the shape of the figure, the whole suit seemed an awkward fit. The ws of gold braid that were torn from his cuffs on the day of his degradation were glisting in the sun. The man was as stiff as his uniform. held his head high as if on purpose, but his shoulders stooped. was that of a man not used to freedom and extremely measured and mechanical. One might think he marked the time as he walked.

His hair is of a reddish gray, his neat oustache is frankly red. The face had drawn and worn expression, the eyes furtively inquiring as if looking out for traps and pitfalls. His complexion is fresh, the kind of freshness that acmpanies auburn hair. The lips are rather thin, and the chin is that of a strong man. Indeed the chin contract d the expression of the eyes. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was in plair clothes and was cold shouldered by the army people. But apparently he ot mind. He had played the winning ard and could afford to be indifferent to members of the Dreyfus family were mywhere visible, but most of the leadng partisans of Dreyfus had come.

At 7 o'clock the coming of the court as announced in military fashion, the soldiers presenting arms. The judges ntered from the wings and were dress uniform. They proceeded in Indian file to their places behind a long table on a slightly raised platform Colonel Jounust, the presiding officer. is a man of dignified appearance, unintellectual and has an upright, mar-

eats and desks on the stage or platorm to the left of the judge's table he seat of the accused is in front and so on the stage. Facing it on the right side, are desks for the registrar and prosecuting officer. All were well by view. Colonel Jouanst in a stentorvoice declared the trial begun and ered the accused to be brought in eyes were turned upon Dreyfus complexion astonished all. he figure remains clean built. He enwith measured steps. His mode of saluting the court was jerky and

very composed, but his fingers betrayed nervousness. His voice was not good, but it was out of practice for five years.

The first incident was the declaration of the president colonel that he had unlimited power to call witnesses. He then ordered those of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire to be cited. The indictment is that of 1894. Dreyfus answered cautiously all questions. The judge was fair but evidently not friendly. He showed himself, however, sensible and sober-minded and impressed every on favorably.

#### Accused Handicapped.

The accused is unfortunate in not being able, apart from his sufferings as old by others, to command sympathy. His countenance only expressed a wish to hide his feelings. It is a reticent face, but not a bad one. One would like it to be more frank. The voice it not pleasing and the diction is less so.

Dreyfus seems without dramatic feeling and lacks ease in all things. How ever, he passed to-day through a cruel ordeal. It was trying, after the experience of the last five years to find him-self in the full blaze of publicity and stared and scrutinized by 700 observers In the course of a conversation with Maitre Demange, I remarked that Drey

fus seemed to be unresponsive and in capable of emitting a flow of feeling. "Think," he answered, "what I or you would be if for five years out of humanity's reach, constantly under the eye of a surly jailor and not only under his eye, but within the aim of his revolver. He was bound to silence unless given leave to speak. He was beset with enemies, was treated as the vilest of mor-

tals, was put in irons, though docile

and submissive.

He almost learned to cower. found he was losing the lingual facul-ties and had to speak to himself to keep it up. I knew him before he was sent to Devil's Island. He was then hearty, responsive and really good com pany with those he liked. His voice was singularly tuneful and expressive but he lost it. I remember, from the effect of anguish and anger. The pasdons greatly influence the voice.

Dreyfus is not the ghost of his former self. All spirit was broken by the tyrannical treatment, the vapor the noxious insects and the isolation

from all intelligent human beings.

He is still proud but he is cowed That hollow voice is much evidence to me of long and indescribible suffering. It is a far off voice, like what one hears in a telephone. His lachrymal glands are worn out. In short he is a wreck. I wish his pride would suffer him to collapse. If it did he would draw tears

from the most stony hearted. He seem ed to me miraculous as he bore himself. through all those long hours, the centre to which all eyes converged. Dreyfus, repeat, was a charming man five year ago. He was thought fascinating by the other sex. Only a lovable man could have been loved as he has been by his wife.

#### THE TRIAL OPENED.

Dreyfus Answers All the Accusation Made Against Him by Categorica Denials.

RENNES, France, Aug. 7.-The Dreyfus court adjourned after deciding to sit behind closed doors to-morrow and as many following days as are necessary for the examination of the socret

The next public session of the court will probably take place on Saturday next.

The scene inside the court room was most animated. Every inch of space was filled a quarter of an hour before the proceedings opened

At 7 o'clock MM. Labori and De nange and Major Carriere, with their assistants, took their seats and the witesses followed.

Then sharp words from the officer mmanding the royal soldiers at the onck of the court room rang out: "Carry arms."

Present arms."

There was a rattle of arms, and, oment later, Colonel Jouanst, follow ed by the members of the court, walke the stage, from a room behind, and took seats at the table.

Immediately after Colonel Jouaust in the prisoner. All eyes were ther turned to the right of the stage, beside which was a door leading to the room it which Dreyfus was awaiting the sum-mons. Almost everybody but the mosprominent officers stood on their feet ome mounted on benches to obtain better view. There were subdued cries of "sit down," amid which the door receded and followed by a gendarmes emerged into the court room. His fee tures were deathly pale and his teeth were set with a determined but not defiant bearing. He walked quickly with almost an elastic step, and ascended the three steps leading to the plat orm in front of the judges. There he himself up, erect; brought his right hand sharply to the peak of his kepi, or military cap, giving the military salute showing that years of carceration on Devil's Island and a terrible anguish of body and mind had no impaired his soldierly instinct and bearing. The prisoner then removed bearing. his kepi and took the seat placed for him, facing his judges, just in front of his counsels' table and with his back to the audience. Behind him sat a gendarme holding a sheathed sabre in and. Dreyfus in a new uniform of captain of artillery, dark blue with red facings fixedly regarded the judges with immovable features and without stirring hand or foot, scarcely eve his head, during the whole course of the proceedings, except when

#### w entered and left the court room. Examination Begins

After the formal proceedings, occupied a couple of hours. Colonel Jouanst began the examination of Dreyfus respecting the famous bor-

deread and what Dreyfus did with or ild have known of its contents

When Dreyfus, wearing eye glas rose from his seat for examination, he stood erect, holding his kept in his hand, before him. He looked Colonel Jouaust straight in the face during the whole

interrogatory.

Colonel Jouanst began by saying: "It results from the documents just read that you are accused of having brought about machination or held relations with a foreign power, or one or more of its agents, in order to procure eans, by delivering it documents, indicated in the incriminating bordereau to commit hostilities or undertake war against France. I notify you that you will be allowed to state during the course of the proceedings anything that appears to you useful for your defense." Dreyfus replied with a vehement declartion of his innocence, repeating sav

"I am innocent," in a voice which quivered with emotion. The agonized manner in which he uttered his protestations of innocence had a most painfu effect, and must have evoked the sympathy even of his most inveterate ene

The prisoner grew more composed as the examination proceeded, answering every question without a moment's hesitation.

Colonel Jouanst submitted Dreyfus to rigorous examination, more in the style of prosecuting counsel than a judge and made gestures of impatience at some direct denials which Dreyfus gave repeatedly to the judge's questions. The prisoner's voice resounded frequently through the court room as he energetically replied: "No, my colo-nel," or "never, never," to questions put to him.

#### Absent Witnesses.

On the court proceeding to the roll call of witnesses, the most notable absentees being Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam and Mile. Pays, Dreyfus half turned his head towards the sents of the witnesses and especially when the clerk of the court called Esterhazy, But when no response was received, Drey fus returned to his previous attitude ooking straight in front of him, at Colonel Jouaust.

Altogether about a hundred witnesses will be called on both sides.

Major Carriere, the government's commissary, then said that in view of the official mission of General Chanoine and M. Paleologue to furnish the court with all the necessary explanation re-specting the secret dossier, their depo-sitions as witnesses would be dispensed with, adding that the examination of the dossier would probably occupy The court afterwards retired to de-

liberate upon the case of the absented

On the final return of the court, Major Carriere said he thought the ab-sence of Esterhazy ought not to pre-vent the trial proceeding. "Let him come or not," he added, "It matters not to us."

#### "Gun 120"

In reply to Colonel Jounust, Dreyfus said that he knew nothing of gun 120 or the break. He also denied knowing anything about the mobilization of the army. Jougust-At the end of 1894 had you

knowledge of information sent to Lieu-tenant Rac, by the third bureau, on the effectiveness of the batteries of the 120 gun?

Dreyfus-No.

Jouaust (with a movement of impatience)-This is astonishing. The bursux knew what documents pass from ne to the other.

Dreyfus—What I say is correct, Jouaust—I turn to the fourth docu-

ment, a note referring to Madagascar. There are two papers. A corporal who opied them saw you pass through his flice going to the colonel's room.

Dreyfus—I went through occasional-

Jouanst-You could have obtained his document from the corporal's

esk?
Dreyfus—This is not usual.
Jouaust—No, but it could be

Dreyfus—This is not usual.
Jouaust—No, but it could be done. The copying was finished on the 28th and the bordereau dates from several days later. Now for the fifth document—the proposed firing manual for filed artillery. Did you know the contents of the manual?

Dreyfus (emphatically)—No. Never.
Jouaust—A witness says you communicated it to him.
Dreyfus (vehemently)—No. Never.
Jouaust—A major lent you this firing manual?

anual? Dreyfus-No, my colonel. I deny it

bsolutely.
Dreyfus then entered into an expla-ation of dates, but his memory failed

nation of three, we him.

Col. Jouanst then took up the famous phrase, "I am starting for the manoeuvres." He said:

"You had never been to the manoeuvres because it was the custom for only probationers to go. But at the date of the bordereau you did not know you would not kno."

ould not go."
Dreyfus—There had been fresh orders Major Carriere here intervened, say-

"But there were two sets of orders itven. It was in September when it was decided not to send the probation-

was decided not to send the probaboners to the manoeuvres."

Jouaust—What work were you engaged on in the fourth and first bureaux?
Dreyfus enumerated the different tasks, adding:
"I was only occupied with current matters and perhaps a few studies, of which I forget the subject."

#### Never Said it. Jouanst-At the military school you

were reproached with saying the Alsa-tians were happier as Germans than as Dreyfus-No. I never uttered such

rords.

ords.

Jouanst—How do you account for the
ad note against you written by a ceraln general?

Dreyfus—He said he wanted no Jews
a the general staff.

Jouanst—How did you know what he
Jouanst—How did you know what he

Dreyfus—Through conversations. Jounust—You attributed this bad note

Jouanst—You attributed this dad note o your religion?
Dreyfus—Yes.
Jouanust—You wrote certain information respecting the manufacture of the tobin shell. You said this information was requested by a professor of the

military school. This was false. I am told you asked officers indiscreet ques-

tions.

Dreyfus—It is not true.

Jouannt—Did you go to Brussels in

5947.
Dreyfus—No.
Jouanst—A witness affirms you went.
Dreyfus—It is faise.
Jouanst—You had relations with a

Oroman?
Dreyfus—Yes,
Jouanst-What nationality?
Dreyfus—Austrian.
Jonaust—How could you have such
elations, you and officer on the general
taff?

relations, you and officer on the general staff?

Dreyfus—I committed no indiscretion. Jouanst—Your books were well kept. You had special resources. Passing through the Champa Elysses in 1801, you remarked: "Here lives a certain lady. Suppose we call on her. I have lost heavy sums at her house." Dreyfus—It is false. I have never gambled. Never, never.

Dreyfus—It is false. I have never gambled. Never, never.

Dreyfus—It be a wore that he did not know Major Du Paty de Clam or any other of his accusers.

Jouanst—Colonel Du Paty de Clam says that your writing at his dictation was less firm when he made you undergo a trial on the day of your arrest.

Dreyfus—My writing has not much changed.

changed.

Here a non-commissioned officer who was standing in front of Major Carriers crossed the platform and handed Dreyfus his writing on the day of his arrest. Dreyfus replied by insisting there was nothing to show any perceptive changes. Col. Jouaust then spoke of the interview with Du Paty de Clam.

Dreyfus replied: "I never confessed anything to Du Paty de Clam."

A Dramatic Scene. Here occurred one of the most dra-matic scenes in the examination. Dreymatic scenes in the examination. Dreyfus, tremendously excited, swayed to and fro for a moment and then all his pent-up emotion and indignation broke forth and he cried in a piercing voice, heard throughout the court and even by those standing outside: "It is in-fugilious to condemn an innocent man. I never confessed anything. Never." Dreyfus as he uttered the words, raised his right white-gloved hand and held it aloft as if appealing to heaven to vindicate him.

Jouaust-Did you say "If I handed over documents it was to have more important ones in return?"

Dreyfus—No.

Jouaust-Did you say, "In three years they, will recognize my innocence?"

Why did you say three years?

Dreyfus—I saked for all means of investigation. They were refused me. I was justified in hoping that at the end of two or three years my innocence would come to light.

Jouaust—Why three years?

Dreyfus—Because a certain time is necessary to obtain light.

Jouaust—Had you an arriere pensee (after thought)?

Dreyfus—No.

Col Jouaust then said:

"At the time of your condemnation Du Paty de Clam went to see you in the Cherche Mild prison. What passed between you?

Dreyfus—He asked me if I had not riven unimportant information in or twenty information in orther two minimartant information in orther was unimportant information in orther two minimartant information in orther two minimartant information in orther two minimartant information in orther minimartant in orther minim fus, tremendously excited, swayed to

Dreyfus—He asked me if I had no given unimportant information in or-der to obtain other information. I re-plied 'No' and added that it was infut

tous to condemn an innocent man. I also asked him to beg the minister of war to seek full light on the affair. Jouaust—Didn't you say to him, re-ferring to a foreign military attache, that you would cut his throat with a oignard?

#### What He Did Say.

poignard?

What He Did Say.

Dreyfus—No. I asked Du Paty de Clam to have the investigation continued. I said: "Any government which has means of investigation can have the foreign military attache questioned. If I were in its place, rather than have an innocent man condemned, I would force them to speak, even if I had to hold a dagger to their throats."

Col. Jouanst then said: "Coming to the day of your degradation. What passed between you and Captain Le Brun Renault? What did you tell him? Dreyfus—Nothing. It was really a sort of broken monologue on my part. I felt that everybody knew of the crime with which I was charged and I wished to say that I was not the guity party. I wished to make clear that the criminal was not be whom they had before their eyes and I said: "Lebrun, I will cry aloud my innocence in the face of the people."

Jouanst—Did you not say "the minister knows I handed over documents."

Dreyfus—No. If I spoke of a minister who knew I was innocent, I referred to a conversation I previously had with Du Paty de Clam.

a conversation I previously had with Du Paty de Clam.
Earlier in the examination Col. Jounust asked: "Had you relations with a woman living in the Rue Dizer?"
Dreyfus replied: "I had no intimate relations with her."
Jounust—I don't mean from a moral point of view, but from a military point of view. This woman was suspected of spying. Why did you visit her?

The Woman in the Case.

The Woman in the Case. Dreyfus-I only learned that at my trial in 1894. Major Gondrion introduced

me to her, and as Gondrion introduced me to her, and as Gondrion belonged to the inquiry bureau, he ought to have known if she was suspected.

Dreyfus' voice was harsh, nasal and nowise sympathetic. He spoke very low at first and later as he grew more used to his surroundings he spoke louder, more confidently and distinctly. The prisoner responded with military precision to the first questions of the judge, who opened with an abrupt order to stand up. Dreyfus thereupon stood and Col. Jouanst continued:

"Your name?"

"Affred Dreyfus."

"Your age?"

"Thirty-nine years."

"Your age?"

"Captain of artillery."

"Where were you born?"

"Mulhous."

Col. Jouanst treated Dreyfus brusque-ty, almost bustal.

Col. Jouanst treated Dreyfus brusqu

"Mulhouse."

"Mulhouse."

"Mulhouse."

Io, Jounnast tréated Dreyfus brusquely, almost bruially, and it was a matter
of satisfaction to the friends of the
prisoner when the latter set the judge
himself right on certain dates connected with Dreyfus' stay on the general
staff. It was an unimportant point,
but it was eloquent testimony to the
keenness of Dreyfus' intellect.

The prisoner sat most of the time
with his legs stretched out, his spurs
resting on the ground, his hands joined
and resting in his lap. He repelled the
insinuations that he had relations with
German officers during his stay in Alsace, in flercely Indignant tones.

An evening newspaper here to-day
caused a sensation by including among
the supplementary witnesses whom
Colonel Jouaust has announced he intends to personally summons, the name
of De Muller, officially described as a
merchant of Lille, but whom the paper
characterizes as a witness from Potsdam, asserting that he will testify concerning an incident which occurred in
Emperor William's cabinet. It is also
said that there is a witness named
Willon, a merchant of Lyous, who, according to the same paper, was the
witness to whom Colonel Jouaust referred as having seen Dreyfus conversing
with German officers during his stay in
Alsace. Everything is quiet this evenling.

DREYFUS UNNERVED

## DREYFUS UNNERVED

By the Brutal Preatment of the Presi dent of the Courtmartial.

RENNES, August 7.—Madame Drey-fus visited her husband this afternoon, and found him hopeful, although much

unnerved, as the rigorous examination and especially the unfeeling demeanor displayed toward him by Col. Jouaust

proved a tremendous strain upon him. There are many persons who were present at the trial now under the impression that the harshness of the presiding fudge was assumed and was intended to disarm the enemies of Drayfus, who are only anxious to interpret ordinary courtesy into the grossest partiality toward the prisoner. If this be the case, and such an explanation is quite plausible, Dreyfus is naturally unaware of it and the effect upon his highly strung nerves must be very severe.

highly strung nerves must be very severe.

A meeting of the correspondents of foreign newspapers was held this evening to protest against the manner in which they have been treated in the distribution of tickets to the trial. The English and American pressmen, who are the greatest sufferers from the unintelligent way in which the tickets were allotted, took the leading part in the proceedings, which ended in a decision to make the strongest representations in the proper quarters in favor of an amelioration of the conditions. Several prominent English and American journals were virtually excluded from to-day's session in favor of insignificant continental sheets.

PARIS PRESS

#### PARIS PRESS

Divided on the Innocence and Attitude of Dreyfus.
PARIS, August 7.—All the newspa

pers to-day published frequent special editions, which were eagerly bought by the waiting crowds anxious for every detail of the Dreyfus courtmartial Some of the streets were actually dan gerous, notably the Rue Montmarte where newsboys were rushing in all di-rections, hustling and almost overturn-ing any one and everything in their

ing any one and everything in their way.

While the papers to-day scarcely had time to comment on the courtmartial, they all endeavored to draw conclusions from the different descriptions of the personal appearance of the prisoner at the trial.

The Nationalist papers declared Dreyfus appeared embarrassed, while the Journal des Debats said: "Neither his face nor his words evoke sympathy. His voice sounds false, and his protestations of innocence are not convincing."

The Temps, on the other hand, said:
"He replied in a tone of assurance and
with a clearness and conciseness which
carried conviction."

The Figaro correspondent at Rennes
said: "Dreyfus leaves nothing remaining of the accusations. His whole attitude proclaimed his innocence."

#### CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Troops Being Relieved-Increased Patronage of the Cars.

CLEVELAND, O., August 7 .- For the first time in over two weeks the city to night will be practically without milltary protection. All of the troops will be relieved from guard duty to-day. be relieved from guard duty to-day. Two of the six Fourth regiment companies now guarding the barns of the Big Consolidated street railway company will be relieved from duty entirely. The other four companies will be withdrawn from the barns to the central armory.

The withdrawal of the troops leaves the civil authorities to again cope with any disturbances that may take place. More people apparently used the Big Consolidated cars in order to reach the business portion of the city this morning than on any day since the present strike began.

ing than on any day since the present strike began.

One day last week Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that he was riding on the Big Consolidated cars and intended to do so whenever he found it necessary. To-day the striking street railroad men received a contribution of one hundred dollars from Devereux division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, together with a letter in which responsibility for the individual acts of Chief Arthur was disclaimed. The letter pleased the strike leaders very much.

#### SECRETARY ROOTS INTERVIEW With the President-Another Confer-

ence To-day.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 7.—
Secretary Root said The Associated
Press correspondent late to-night after his conference with Mr. McKinley:

"I have had a long talk with President McKinley. It is the first chance I have had to talk with Mr. McKinley since I assumed the office of secretary and there are naturally man

of war and there are naturally many things to be talked over. I shall re-main here and have a further confer-ence with the President to-morrow."

When asked whether General Otts was to be relieved of his command in the Philippines, or whether our force there was to be increased to forty thousand, Secretary Root said there was nothing to be said upon those noints yet. points yet.

#### FEVER SITUATION

At the Hampton Soldier's Home Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7 .- Dr Vickery, in charge of the Hampton Soldier's Home, reports to the marine hos dier's Home, reports to the marine hos-pital officials, that one patient was ad-mitted to the yellow fever hospital to-day. The man has been ill seven days. There were no denths. Taken altogeth-er, the officials say the situation contin-ues encouraging. In the territory sur-rounding the institution the situation likewise continues satisfactory and ac-cording to reports received shows a freedom from any fever infection.

#### Sensational Sabre Duel.

VIENNA, Austria, August 7.—A sen-sational sabre duel was fought to-day, between Herr Wolf, the notorious Ger man Radical member of the reichsrath man Hadical member of the reichsrath, and Herr Krazekep, a German Liberal deputy. It was a furious encounter. Herr Wolf received a wound in the head, severing an artery. The doctor declared him incapable of continuing the duel, but he persisted, though his face was bathed in blood. Ultimately he sustained a second wound in the head and was carried home in a dangerous condition. The duel arose from Herr Krazekep scusing Herr Wolf of always answering political attacks by fighting duels against incapable antagonists.

#### A Glove Trust

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Times to-morrow will say: "The formation of a glove trust is assured. It will be organized on different lines from other combinations of capital and its crea-tion will mark a new era in the glova trade of the country, because not only ion will mark a new trade of the country, because not only will the members engage in the manufacture of ladies fine gloves not hereto-fore attempted in this country on a large scale, but they will make a strong hid for foreign trade which they believe will be successful."

# DOMINICAN REVOLUTION STARTED.

Several Towns Abandoned by Government Troops now Oocupied by the Insurgents.

#### GOVERNOR OF MONTE CHRISTI

Is Said to be in a Desperate Position-Half his Troops Join the Revolutionists.

CAPE HATTIEN, Hayti, Aug. 7.-Generals Pablo Reyes, Ramon Pacheco, Clema Navarro, Jose Polo and Jose Jimines, have taken up arms in Santo Domingo in favor of Don Juan Isidro Jimines, and occupy the plains of Chagule and Curabo, as far as Jose de Las Matas, as well as the towns of Guayubin, Sabanets, Manzanillo and Dajabon, abandoned by the troops of the government of Santo Domingo. More than half these troops are said to have gone over to the camp of Gen. Pacheco who is reported to have more than 800 well armed men under his

command. General Guellito, governor of Monte who, it is claimed, has already lost half his troops, who have gone over to the enemy, is in a desperate position and unable to attack the revolutionists. It is added that he will be obliged to capitulate. Numbers of Domincans are arriving in Hayti by sea, in order to join by crossing the frontier, the camp of General Pacheco.

#### Jiminez Kept Posted.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—General Isidro Jiminez, who was interviewed to-day, said he was in daily receipt of about twenty-five cablegrams from Santo going well. Domingo, were all was To the interviewer he exhibited a letter which he said was from a person of influence, advising him not to risk participating in an expedition, as the result was assured and was only a matter of time. According to the writer if anything happens to Jiminez, the people of Santo Domingo would regard it as a great loss, inasmuch as their ideals and hopes regarding good government were bound up in him.

General Jiminez said he could not leave Havana at present, as he must have a headquarters from which to send orders and at which to receive news, but when all was assured he would go. He remarked that he counted on a majority of four-fifths and talked in a very confident strain, expressing himself as hopeful of complete success. He asserted that he was receiving offers of assistance from many Cubans. General Jimines said he could not

### SITUATION IN HAYTL

All Persons Suspected of Revolutionary Tendencies Arrested. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 7.—

No news has been received here from Santo Domingo. In Hayti the political situation has improved.
All persons thought capable of taking part in a revolutionary movement have

part in a revolutionary movement have been arrested or have sought refuge in the consulates. The government is treating the prisoners with clemency, owing to the intercession of the United States minister William F. Powell.

The financial situation here, however, is still critical. Pour pariers on the

subject have passed between the gov-ernment and Minister Powell, who has assured the ministers that a loan with suitable guarantees, could certainly be floated in the United States. The only difficulty seems to be the control of the customs, which those who are willing to advance money demand in return for the loan. This, up to the present, has been refused by the government of Hayti, but Mr. Powell hopes to per-

#### suade the ministers to give way. No Official Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7 .-Notwithstanding the growing turbulence in San Domingo as disclo press dispatches, neither the state nor departments had received anything up to the close of office hours to lay, to show that our officials there were apprehensive over the develop

#### Was up in Years

OIL CITY, Pa., August 7.-Jesse Rooker, who was fourteen years of age when the war of 1812 broke out, and beyond question the oldest resident of Venango county, died at the home of his son James, of Pleasantville, near this city, this afternoon. No doubt it ever been expressed as to the valid of his claim. He made and lost for tunes in the old city of Pithole and late made his home in Pleasantville.

#### Dewey Approves Plans.

Chairman Moses, of the committee of one hundred, having in charge the reception of Admiral Dewey on his arrivception of Admiral Dewey on his arriv-al in Washington, which includes the presentation of the sword voted him by Congress, has received from the admir-al a letter, approving the plans under consideration for the affair.

#### Dewey to Visit the Pope

LONDON, August 8,-The Rome corspondent of the Dally Mail says that Admiral Dewey will arrive there or Wednesday and that he has asked an audience of the Pope. According the same correspondent, the admis will visit London before returning the United States.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylva-nia and Ohio, generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh winds, mostly north-easterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as obser by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner of Mar and Fourteenth street, was as follows: 7 a. m. 60 | 8 p. m. 54 | 8 a. m. 53 | 7 p. m. 54 | 7 p. m. 55 | Weather—Fair.